THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Office on the south side of the Diamond, five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work Warranted. Erie June 19 1852. 6

UNCLE JOHN'S VISIT,

A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

BY MARTHA RUSSEL.

CHAPTER I.

It came at last—what the fire, Cassandra-like, had muttered of for several days past—what people prophesied to each other on the street—what Bill Lyman, the stage driver, had foreseen that morning, when he called for his heaviest pea jacket—what young maidens and schoolboys had looked for with such impatient longings—what the houseless and homeless had anticipated with anxiety and dread—the snow storm.

And a right brave storm it was; none of your light trifling affairs that merely cover the earth with a thin frosting, like that on a bridal loaf, but a regular old fashioned snow storm. To be sure, it was rather coquetish at first, like a young horse at starting, but soon it settled down, and went to work in good earnest. It wove dainty coverlids for the violet beds in the deep old woods, and covered them over like a careful mother; it powdered the heads of the cedars, until they looked like white haired giants, and wrapped alike the graves of the rich and poor, in shrouds of dazzling whiteness.

Oh! very impartial were those same little white, feathery flakes, that came dancing down at the bidding of the storm, edging alike the blue cloth cloak of Judge Elmonds, and the ragged garments of the beggar with

"Ermine too dear for an Earl."

Then they made a league with that cool headed old tactician, the north wind, and together they went skirring through the streets, heaving up embankments here, and digging trenches and forming curves there, rushing round corners, to attack stout, rosy cheeked gentlemen, who fought and sputtered and dashed the snow from their eye-brows, to see what awaited them next, while the thinly clad shop girls drew their shawls closer about them, and scudded in troops, like little snow birds, close under the lee of the houses, to escape their boisterous greetings. In the space of an hour or so, the storm had the city pretty much to itself, for whoever had a shelter, was glad to get beneath it, and stay there.

On the corner of C and D streets was a spacious wholesale clothing store, upon which, in hurrying up and down the street, after the last stragglers, the storm seemed to bestow particular attention.—It tried to shake the mahogony cased windows, and find some crack in them, or in the heavily panneled door, by which it could gain ingress; but baffled here, it contented itself with wrapping a white cover over the gilded signboard, darkening the window, muffling the steps, and putting a barricade against the door, as if it said—"Never mind! I'll be ready for you when you do open!"

Now, it was very provoking no doubt, but none of the manœuvers seemed to disturb the equanimity of Mr. D. Orestes Jimps, the owner of the store.—All the clerks had gone to tea; and while waiting their return, he sat before the stove, with his heels resting upon a high stool, rather above the level of his head, and his eyes fixed upon a lamp hook in the wall, as a kind of tether to his imagination, as he counted up the profits of the day's sales—a very necessary and commendable process, seeing next day was New Year's, and he anticipated several extra demands upon his purse. Perhaps we should not be far from the truth, if we said that, at the same time, he gave a sort of rough guess at his neighbor Jumper's profits, and wondered just how much and what he would give at their pastor's donation party next evening; for D. Orestes Jimps did not like to be cast in the shade by any one, especially by a rival house; besides, we are all, at times, so remarkably disinterested, that we take more interest in other people's concerns than our own.

But, hurrah! the storm has triumphed! Through the open door falls the barricade of snow, followed by the winds, that send the glittering particles dancing through the whole length of the store, and raising such a commotion among the various garments, mentionable and unmentionable, suspended overhead, that it is some time before the astonished Mr. Jimps is aware of the cause of this disturbance.

But there she stands—a little, shrinking, hollow-eyed girl, with a cheek almost as white as the snow matted in her abundant hair, and clinging to the folds of her miserable dress.

"Well, what's wanting, my girl?" asked Mr. Jimps, as the thin, wan face, scarcely higher than the level of the counter, was turned up to him with a timid, appealing glance.

"Please sir," began a little trembling, piping voice, "I have brought some shirts, and mother wants to know if you will be kind enough to let her have the money 'or them."

Mr. Jimps took the package which the child drew from under her shawl, and deliberately counted the coarse garments it contained, while the little one edged timidly towards the stove.

"Three, four, five, six. Why, child," exclaimed the gentleman, as he finished counting, "how is this? Here is but half the lot we gave out to your mother."

"No, sir," returned the child, as she edged back to her first stand, "mother knew that—but little Jennie has been so sick, sir, that we could not get any more done; and—and—it is so cold, and the coal is all gone. Mother hoped, sir, you would be kind enough to pay her for these, and we will finish the others as soon as we can."

"I thought your mother understood our terms.—I told her when she took the work, that we made it a rule to pay only when the lot was done," returned Mr. Jimps. "There are a plenty of people glad to work for us on these terms, and your mother cannot expect us to make an exception in her favor."

"But please, sir," pleaded the little one, "little Jennie is so sick, and"

But Mr. Jimps did not stay to hear her out; for just at that moment the outer door again opened, and a person entered, who slammed it too, right in the face of the storm, and began to stamp his boots and shake his garments in a way that gave strong proofs of their firm texture. As soon as Mr. Jimps caught sight of the high nose that peered like a projecting battlement over the folds of the red worsted comforter which enveloped the lower portion of the new comer's face, he sprang round the counter, and seizing his hand, shook it heartily, as he exclaimed—

"Why, Uncle John Markham! where did you come from? Did you snow down?

"No, Dimmie," returned the old man, taking off his low crowned hat, and shaking a miniature snow storm from its broad brim; "but I liked to been snowed under. Who'd a thought it would have come in such handfulls? I told mother, when I started, I guessed there would be more snow before I got back; but I did not think of its coming so like a judgment. Black Simon and I have had a time of it, I tell you, Dimmie. Whew! my fingers ache like the toothache!" he added, drawing off a thick pair of blue and white yarn mittens, and spreading his hard palms to the fire.

"It is the worst storm we have had yet," returned Mr. Jimps, wincing slightly at the appellation, by which the old man addressed him. In his native village, he had always been known as "Dimmie Jimps," it being a sort of abbreviation of the classical cognomen, Demosthenes Orestes, bestowed upon him by his father, which he had ignored ever since his establishment in the city, signing his name D. Orestes Jimps, Esq. But he knew there was no use in urging the case with Uncle John. He would always remain Dimmie with him; so he smoothed his brow, and said heartily—

"Come, Uncle John, take a seat, and make yourself comfortable, if you can, until some of the boys get back; then we will go up to the house. Julia will be delighted to see you. You will stay over to-morrow night with us, of course. To-morrow night is Mr. E.'s Donation Party, and you must certainly attend that. He asks after you always, when he calls." Then chancing to let his eye fall on the waiting child, whom he had quite forgotten, he said, with a gesture towards the door.

"You had better go home, little girl. Your mother knows my terms—can't vary for any one. A man must have some rules, and stick to them, if he intends to do anything," he added, turning to Uncle John.

"Aye, sound doctrine, that, Dimmie. But what is this? Who could send a child out in such a storm?" said the old man, hastily rising, and striding forward to open the door, the knob of which the child was trying to turn. "These, run home little girl, if you don't intend to be buried," he cried; "your folks are crazy to send you out in such weather."

For a second, ere she crossed the threshold, the little pale face was turned up to his, as if to thank him, and he saw that it was wet with tears.

"What—what?" he muttered; and was about to follow her, when he was recalled by the voice of Mr. Jimps—

"Come in, Uncle; you will catch your death standing in that draft!" cried the little man.

"Who was that child, Dimmie? and what possessed her friends, if she had any, to send her out in such a storm?" asked the old man, as he again seated himself by the fire.

"Oh, she don't mind it. She is one of the thousands you will find in the city—one scarcely knows who or what they are. Her mother came here for work; and, as she was recommended by one of our hands whom we could trust, we let her take some. I should think I had heard some one say that her husband was a dissipated sort of a fellow. The city is full of such people."

"But what sent her here to-day? Do you owe them anything, Dimmie?"

"Owe them?" returned Mr. Jimps, laughing.—"You must think me hard run, not to be able to pay for a half dozen of shirts. I always make it a rule to pay for each lot of work when it is brought in and answers inspection; and that is what I call fair on both sides. But this woman wants me to do more—she has sent in half her lot, and wants me to pay her for these before the rest are done."

"And you didn't do it, Dimmie?" said the old man.

"Not I. I should never get my work done at that rate. If she does not like the terms, she must look elsewhere for work."

"I s'pose there are people who would have been foolish enough to have done it, or, perhaps, given her a little something out of their own pockets," observed the old man, watching the face of Mr. Jimps with a very peculiar expression.

"Yes, and foolish enough they are, as you say.—Now, I claim to be as liberal and benevolent as most men; but I act upon system in this, as well as everything else. I pay my taxes promptly, and subscribe liberally to several benevolent societies; besides my wife devotes half her time to their management. If these people really are worthy, and need aid, let them apply to these, or to the city authority. Casual charity only encourages street begging and idleness."

"But—but—I s'pose there are some among them so proud that they would rather starve than beg," returned the old man, with the same searching glance. "I dare say there are a good many just such in our neighborhood, at home, who would rub pretty close before they would do it."

"No doubt of it. You would be surprised at the degree of pride manifested by the people who work for me, though many of them are as poor as Job.—These people are doubtless of the same stamp.—Lewis," he added, addressing a young clerk, who entered, out of breath with facing the storm, "put down those half dozen shirts to the credit of Mrs. Ives."

"Miss Sarah Ives, of George street?" inquired the boy.

"No—Mrs. Mary Ives, Bingham Crossing, York road," was the reply, as Mr. Jimps deliberately encased his dapper person in a wadded overcoat, and enveloped his throat in the voluminous folds of a costly merino scarf.

While he was drawing on his over-shoes, his guest took from his pocket a large pocket-book, and wrote a few words on a blank leaf.

They were soon ploughing their way in the direction of Mr. Jimps' residence, Uncle John looking the storm square in the face, as if it were an old friend, and Mr. Jimps trying to give it the cut by turning sideways. It bore this for a while; but at last, as they turned a corner, it sprang out upon him and flapping the long ends of his scarf in his face, suddenly lifted his shining beaver from his head, and lodged it in a snow bank, which it had been piling up right under the windows of Governor B—'s mansion, as if for the special amusement of a small group of curly-headed children and a lovely young lady, who were watching the persons with delight.

"Oh! if it had only happened anywhere else!" thought Mr. Jimps, as, with one glance at the mischievous face of Miss B—— and the laughing little ones, he picked up his beaver and disappeared round the corner. Uncle John followed with steady steps. No danger of the storm's playing tricks with *his* apparel. His hat was jammed down upon his bald crown, as if he meant it to stay there: and we have a suspicion that he rather enjoyed the disaster of Mr. Jimps.

"I say, Dimmie," he remarks, seeing that gentleman pause and turn his back to the storm to get breath, "that little girl must have a hard time of it gitting home, won't she?"

"Yes, her people were crazy to send her out at such a time. Ugh! the snow almost blinds one."

"Very likely," returned the old man, with a peculiar smile, replying to the first par of Mr. Jimps' remarks; "poor people are apt to do a great many strange things. But here we are at the door, and there is your wife at the window;" and with a nod to the rather pretty looking lady who looked down upon them, the old man followed his nephew into the house.

Uncle John Markham was warmly received by his nephew's wife. He was a bit of a humorist, "odd as Dick's hat band," the people said in his village, and, by the way, we should like to know in what the peculiarity of the said Richard's hat-band consisted. Eccentric, Mrs. Jimps whispered to her friends as she introduced him; but then he was rich and childless, and rich folks can afford to be "odd."

His visits were very welcome among his nephews and neices, not merely because of his wealth; for though they were keen-sighted business people, and perhaps did not entirely put *that* out of the question, yet they had sense enough to love and respect the old man for his intrinsic goodness.

Tea being over, and little Augustus Adelmar, Mr. Jimps' son and heir, having been sent to bed, after making several journeys to "Danbury Cross," on the old man's foot, the conversation turned upon the approaching Donation Party.

"Simpson sent home the stand to day, dear," said Mrs. Jimps, turning to her husband. "It is a love of a thing. Uncle John, you must see it—my gift for Mrs. E——, our pastor's wife. I do not believe there will be anything half so pretty sent as it;" and running into the opposite parlor she returned with a beautiful *papier mache* work-stand.

"Why, it is a pretty thing enough," said the old man, looking at it with a good deal of interest, as his niece explained the material and the process of manufacturing it. "That butterfly hovering over the rose, there, is as natural as life. But what's it for, Julia? It is hardly strong enough to hold a mouse."

"Oh, it will hold light things; and then, it is such a beautiful ornament in a parlor."

"And what might it have cost, niece?" he asked.

"Only twenty dollars. Orestes, how I wish your vases had been sent home, so that uncle John could have seen them, too. They are such beauties—the real Bohemian glass, and no mistake."

"And what did they cost?"

"Twenty more," was the reply.

"Well, Dimmie, you said you were liberal, to-day, and I do not dispute it; but it does seem to me, children, that my old-fashioned notions, that you might have laid out your money more wisely, considering your minister's wife and children. But you mean well, doubtless, and cannot fail to be benefitted by it yourselves, whatever your friends may be; for no one ever opened their purse-strings out of kindness, without being the better for it."

"In that case, uncle John, you will return a much better man than you came, for I intend to make a draft on you," said Julia, blushing and laughing.—"We are getting up a society for the suppression of idolatry among the Chinese in California, and I must have you down for a good round sum."

"Stay a bit, niece. Chinese—I heard they were coming over there by thousands, but I don't know that they are much worse idolators than our folks are there. Besides, I have one or two claims of the Society to which I belong, to settle, before I can think of yours."

"Your society! Why, I did not know as you belonged to any one, uncle.

"You were mistaken, then," returned the old man, gravely. "For many years I have been a member of the oldest Society in the World—the same of which our Savior was a distinguished member while on earth—the Society of Human brotherhood,—a society which has for its aim and object all the poor, oppressed, fallen and down-trodden beings on God's earth. I must attend to this first, neice; and then I will attend to yours."

There was a silence for a few moments, before the old man, who had risen and walked to the window, added gaily—

"By-the-by, children, I guess I'll just step around to the Hotel, and take a look at 'Black Simon.'"

"Not to-night; you surely need not go out to-night," cried Mr. and Mrs. Jimps in the same breath.

"Why not? see it has stopped snowing, and I am not quite so frail as Julia's stand there. Simon had a hard time of it, getting here, and the hostler may neglect him, poor fellow. You need not think I am lost, if I am not back in an hour or two," he added as he passed through the hall; "I may find some old friends down there, and chat a while.

CHAPTER II.

"Black Simon" was looked after, and talked to for a few moments, much as if he had been a child, and then instead of returning to the warm sitting room of the Hotel or the elegant parlor of Mr. Jimps, the old man sturdily ploughed his way along the snowy streets until he reached the suburbs of the city.

Here he slackened his steps, and paused occasionally to decipher, by the dim light of the lamps, the number on some of the dilapidated buildings which lined the streets. At last he approached one from which issued the sound of music and dancing, and knocked loudly at the door. It was opened by a rosy cheeked Irish girl, in a gay ball costume and dirty white slippers.

"Is there a family by the name of Ives, living in this house?" asked the old man.

"Yes there be, the poor crayters; but not in there, sir," was the reply, as she saw Mr. Markham about to lay hold of the latch of a door near by, "that is Teddy McGuire's room. The Ives' are above, sir. I'll be after showin' the way, an' ye please."

Uncle John followed the girl up the gloomy, dirty stairs, asking by the way, (for the old man was a bit of a Yankee,) what was the cause of the festivity below.

"A wedding, sir; Mickey Flaherty is married to Tim Doolan's Bridget, to night," returned the girl with a smile, adding, as she pointed to a door at the extreme end of the passage, "It's there ye'll find them ye seek."

The old man turned to thank her, but she was already half way down stairs, stepping to the lively measure of an Irish jig; so he walked on, and knocking gently at the door which the girl had pointed out. It was opened by the same pale face girl whom he had seen at his nephew's store. She looked up to him with a quick glance of recognition, mingled with surprise, and then, glanced toward her mother, who sat leaning over a miserable bed, on which lay a little child, over whose face the ashen hue of death was already stealing. Seeing that her mother did not observe the stranger, she said:

"It's the gentleman who opened the door for me to-day, mother."

Thus disturbed, the woman looked up, questioningly, almost impatiently, at the intruder.

"Excuse me, ma'am," began the old man, in an apologetic tone, but deliberately shutting the door behind him. "I fear I intrude; but the little girl is right. I am glad to find she got home safe. My newhew, Mr. Jimps, did not quite understand the child, it seems; and I have come to make it all straight." And he handed her a five dollar bill as he spoke.

The woman took the bill, looked at it a moment, and returned it with a heavy sigh.

"I cannot change it, sir. I have not a cent of money in the world."

"It's all right, ma'am. I don't want any change—I mean Mr. Jimps don't, he isn't at all particular—that is—I say, keep it ma'am, you need it all, and more too, in such weather as this."

The woman looked at him with mingled wonder and suspicion. At length she said:

"There is some mistake, sir. Mr. Jimps is a very particular man. He owes me but one dollar, and it may bring both of us into trouble if I keep the money."

"Take it, I say. Zounds! have not I a right to do as I please with my—I mean hasn't Mr. Jimps a right to do what he pleases with his money? Take it, and make yourself comfortable."

The woman waited to be urged no more: she eagerly clutched the money, and burst into tears, as she cried—

"The blessing of the b readdy to perish be upon you both, sir. I should not have sent out to-day; but we have neither food nor fuel, and little Jennie is dying!"

"Have you no one whom you can send out after food and fuel?" asked the old man, with a glance towards the farther corner of the room, where, from beneath a pile of rags, came the heavy breathing of a man.

"Yes," returned the woman, as with a troubled expression her eye followed his; "but William poor fellow, is not well. He is worn out," she went on, with a sigh, "with care, and want, and trouble. If you will be kind enough to stay with Ellen, sir, I will run down myself and get what we want. It's only two doors from here," she added, seeing the old man about to remonstrate.

There was something in her manner that recalled to the old man, Mr. Jimp's remarks about her husband's intemperate habits. She fears to trust him with money, and perhaps she is right, thought he, as he drew the scanty covering over the dying child, and began to look about for something to kindle a fire with against the mother's return.

The little girl laid down the course shirt she was stitching, and came to his aid, but they could find nothing but a few bits of paper.

"That is Willie's kite, sir," whispered she, as the old man laid his hand on that article. "He brought it with him when we moved from the country; but I don't know as he will mind it much if we do take it if we can only be warm."

As she spoke, a curly head peeped out from beneath the rags in the corner, and presently a little boy of five or six years old crept to her side.

"Willie, don't wake father!" she whispered, hushing his exclamation of surprise at the sight of the stranger. "We are going to have a fire, and something to eat, Willie," she added. "Mother has gone after the things. Mr. Jimps sent the money by this gentleman, and now its all right."

The little boy's sleepy eyes flew wide open at the mention of food and fire, and he whispered with a shy look at Uncle John—

"But will he take us away from this hateful place, sister, and give us dinners every day, just as we used to have them in the country? When I was so hungry, and cried last night, you said mebby some one would bring me a whole pocketful of cakes, if I would go to sleep. Has he brought them sissie?"

"Mother has gone after them," said the little girl, while Uncle John took him upon his knee, and warmed his little red hands between his great palms. Ellen drew close to him too, and he took her on the other knee and asked—

"How long has the little one been so sick, dear?"

"Mother says she has never been well; but she ran about and played with Willie and me, until we came here. Ever since she has been poorly, and we have had to hold her all the while. Sometimes she laughs when I show her my rosebush, and puts up her hands to catch the leaves. Biddy Flaherty gave it to me, sir; but lately she does not seem to notice anything, and mother thinks she will die!

"And then she will go up to God, away above the clouds, where the cold weather never comes," said little Willie, lifting his sober eyes to Mr. Markman's face. "It's a nice place up there, sir. Would not you like to go too?"

Before the old man could reply, the mother entered, followed by a man bearing wood and coals.

We do not know whose pleasure was the greatest, the hungry-eyed children, as they ate their food by the glowing fire, or old John Markman's as he sat by and looked on. We think the children's however; for we could not but be saddened by the tale which he heard from the lips of the poor mother, as she hung over her child. It was the old story, which has blotted so many of the fair pages of life. Poverty had followed sickness, thrown out of work, strangers in a strange place, disappointed and despairing, the husband and father had yielded to temptation, and tasted the accursed cup, until he no longer cared for aught save the gratification of his brutal appetite. For some time past they had depended solely upon the earnings of the mother and little Ellen for support; and these had, of late, been much curtailed by the illness of little Jennie.

"I could not let her lie and die, before my eyes, even though we were all starved," said the weeping woman.

Uncle John Markman was not an eloquent man; he never made a speech in his life; yet, somehow the words which he spoke, to that fallen, discouraged husband, that night, awoke feelings of hope, and courage, and self-respect, in the poor fellow's heart to which he had long been a stranger.

CHAPTER III.

It was quite late when the old man reached his nephew's house that night, and Mr. Jimps and his wife were too sleepy to ask many questions; but the next morning at the breakfast table, they were disposed to be quite curious on the subject of his late hours.

"Fie, Uncle John," began Mrs. Jimps, smiling; as she handed him his coffee, "this will never do. I shall have to write to Aunt Sarah about it."

"I think that I shall write to her myself, this morning," returned the old man in the same light tone.

"But uncle, there must be very interesting people, these friends of yours, to keep you up so late," said Mr. Jimps.

"They are; so much so, Dimmie, that I must introduce them to you. Will you call with me some time during the day?"

"With great pleasure, Uncle."

It being New Year's Day, however, Mr. Jimps amid calls and business, quite forgot Uncle John's proposal—the more readily as that old gentleman was absent most of the day on business of his own, and it was not until he was about to dress for the donation party in the evening, that the old man saw fit to remind him of his engagement.

"Why, it is too late now, Uncle John. Julia has already commenced dressing for the party," said the little man.

"Well, I can't go to this party with you until I have called on these friends, that's certain," said the old man. "If you are minded to go with me, I'll have black Simon and the sleigh at the door by the time you are dressed, and we can be here and back again by the time Julia gets rigged, if she is like most women folks."

Black Simon was at the door in time, and bore them with flying steps along the crowded streets.—On, on, they went, past brilliantly lighted parlors, from whence came the sounds of music and laughter, on, to where the streets began to narrow, and the lights began to dwindle, until, with a suddenness that almost took Mr. Jimps' breath from his body the old man drew up before a rickety old building.

"Uncle John, you must have mistaken the place! your friends surely cannot live here!" cried Mr. Jimps, from beneath the many folds of his scarf.

"May be so—we'll see," was the reply, as the old man sprang out, and taking a rope from the sleigh, fastened black Simon securely to a post.

It was too cold for Mr. Jimps to remonstrate: his teeth chattered, and his scarf was almost frozen to his lips, even then; so, stepping carefully in his dainty, glistening boots, he followed the old man through the gloomy hall and up the dirty stairs. Mr. Jimps was somewhat fastidious, and more than once he would have taken exception to the various smells that, coming from the different rooms, seemed to congregate in that hall, had he not, fortunately, been too well wrapt up to be aware of them.

Uncle John rapped softly at Ives' door, and after waiting a few moments, as no one came, opened it himself. One glance around the apartment taught him the cause of that silence. Near the stove, with his little boy in his arms, who was sobbing in that peculiar, spasmodic manner that indicates the utter exhaustion of the phisical frame, sat William Ives, with his eyes fixed upon the bed which had been arranged as decently as possible to receive the dead body of little Jennie. The mother had done all her scanty means allowed. She had parted the soft hair on the little brow, straightened the shrunken limbs, and robed them in a pretty white frock, the last relic of happier days. The dainty edgings with which it was trimmed were in strange contrast with the miserable bed coverings—edgings wrought by her busy fingers in those happy days when a mother's glad anticipations first stirred her heart. Then she had flung herself on her knees by the side of the bed, and with her face buried in the clothes, neither wept nor moved.

The grave-eyed Ellen stooped over the bed, and was trying to place a poor, sickly-looking rose in the cold hand of the little one's. Uncle John glanced at the bush she had showed him the night before, and knew at once from whence it came. It was her all, poor thing!

She was the first to observe their entrance, and soon, both parents were mingling words of deep gratitude with their tears.

"I shall never, forget your kindness, sir, to the day I die!" exclaimed the mother, turning to Mr. Jimps. "Much as we needed the money, starving as we were, we thought not less of your confidence in us than we did of that. It was so kind, so noble in you, to trust us! But you shall be repaid, sir; William and I are determined to do it, if we work our fingers to the bones! And this gentleman, to come as he did through the snow to aid us! Oh, how can we ever be grateful enough?"

"My kindness! repay me! you here!" exclaimed the bewildered Mr. Jimps, turning to Uncle John, and rapidly unwinding the folds of his scarf, as if pressed for breath.

"Yes Dimmie, I was certain you did not quite understand the errand of that little girl, yesterday, so I followed her home, and settled your bill myself.—It was well I did, for the poor things needed it very much."

"Save a bit of bread for the children, and a spoonful of milk for—for," and the poor mother glanced sadly at the white-robed little figure on the bed, "for her, sir, we had not tasted food for two days."

Mr. Jimps was neither an unjust nor hard-hearted man; he had simply been guided by the current custom of the day; and, when he had subscribed his quota to any benevolent object allowed himself to consider his responsibility at an end. Now, a new light broke in upon him; he turned to his old relative and said earnestly:

"Thank you, thank you, Uncle John! you could not have done me a kinder deed; or," he added, in a lower tone, "taught me a better lesson. It is one which I shall never forget."

And, to do Mr. Jimps justice, he never did. He told the story to Julia, when they got home, and bravely took his share of the blame, while the tears gathered in her pretty eyes, and she almost forgot her present and the donation party in her interest in the Ives's.

They assisted the father in finding employment, aided and encouraged him in his struggles to overcome his evil habits, and even did not grumble when Uncle John took little Ellen Ives to live with him and Aunt Sally, and be a daughter to them in their old age, though they knew that the inheritance of their darling, Augustus Adelmar, would be curtailed by the deed.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session, has been remarked by the most extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an all-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labor of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive government have sincerely sympathised with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

In the course of the last summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time, by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

The unadjused difference, however, between the two Governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from the waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1844 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home Government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all the outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was reopened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be entered in bond without paying duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of the kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiations. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty.—If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be conducted in the course of the present winter. The control of congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reserved.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appear to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year official notes were recieved from the the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba;—but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purposes addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the different cas of the two Republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans underone jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States which have for many years past been urged by our charge d'affairs at Caracas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buonos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britan and France determined to negociate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought proper pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our charge d'affaires at Buonos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventfully opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this Convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of that subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgement of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of foreign affairs had authorized our charge d'affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account.—This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our states on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hope of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States; but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition, the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan.

In passing from the survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the government to which this part of the public business is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way the department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the residue of the business of that kind, such as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copy-right law, the subject of reprieves and pardons, and some other subjects relating to interior administration, should be transfetred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service.—I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine millions seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($49,728,386.89.) and the expenditure for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six millions seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents, ($46,007,896,28:) of which nine millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents ($9,455,815 85) was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, in paying the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of $14,632,136-37 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two millions four hundred and fifty six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty nine cents, ($3,456,547 49,) and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, ($207,240,101) and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, ($149,861,911.) besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and twenty six dollars, ($17,204,026) of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports one hundred and sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, ($167,065,937,) exclusive of the above there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, ($42,507 285) in specie; and imported from foreign parts five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($5,252,643)

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contain d in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufacturies leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its protective industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires.

This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduating according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad valorem. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country.—Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost.—They are therefore compelled to resort to every unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits had been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character, although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper now to set apart by law, the territory which they are to occupy, and provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by military force, resort has been had to conciliatory measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522 953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,453 acres brought into market:

In the last fiscal year there were sold	1,553,071	acres.
Located with bounty land warrants,	3,901,314	"
Located with other certificates	115,682	"
Making a total of	4,870,067	"
In addition, there were—		
Reported under swamp land grants,	5,219,188	"
For internal improvements, railroads, &c.	3,025,930	"
Making an aggregate of	13,115,175	"

Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 560,920 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September, there were sold	243,255	acres.
Located with bounty land warrants	1,387,116	"
Located with other certificates	15,649	"
Reported under swamp land grants	2,485,233	"
Making an aggregate for the quarter of	4,131,253	"

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The appointment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provision of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be, granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

An appropriation of $100,000 was made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing and fitting up of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this benificent purpose into effect,

By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of N. Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five mile below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the U. States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the Commission. A special messengor has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso so as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provisions by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of affording an unfailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of Washington.

I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectua ly restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist getween them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrasment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress.—The cause of this omition is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1846, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has as yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of this branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year.—The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastwrd of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestion he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh and degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependant upon immediate obedience of a command, and the authority to enforce must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist.—The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 28 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous States or territories; for the perservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applic tions for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of speculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from the foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelle to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt, and if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining the "balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent, or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressors of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had as sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and, finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom.—Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self government under which the English colonies grew

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1852.

The President's Message.

In order to lay this important document before our readers at as early a moment as possible, we issue one paper this morning—Tuesday,—three days in advance of our regular publication. Of course we have not read it, except in the proof; hence we submit it without comment.

☞ In consequence of the Message, we are unable to comply with our promise to reply to the Buffalo *Republic's* strictures upon the Pennsylvania policy in regard to railroads. We regret it, but it is unavoidable.

New York.

The official vote of New York stands:

Pierce and King	262,239
Scott and Graham,	234,918
Hale and Julian,	20,000
Democratic majority on President	27,321
" " Governor	21,810

NOW AND THEN.—Sixty years ago, says a Northampton (Mass.) paper, there was not a single piano in the town of Northampton; now, there are ninety, which cost not far from $18,000. Sixty years ago, there were spinning-wheels in nearly every house, not excepting those of the clergyman, lawyer and physician—perhaps between three and four hundred in all. A large part of those have disappeared. Some remain in old garrets and out-buildings, but many of the rising generation never saw one, and have no knowledge of their manner of operation.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publisher the December number of Graham's Magazine, which closes the volume for 1852. It is a most excellent number, fully equal, if not superior to any of its predecessors. The leading article on the art of wood-engraving, is worth the whole year's subscription. The illustrations are very rich.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that a woman in that city who has been married thirty-four years and is in her sixty-ninth winter, agreeably astonished her husband by presenting him, the other day, with a pair of twins, bouncing boys, the first children she ever gave birth to. Becoming a mother at this period and for the first time, is not a little singular.

☞ The unlucky whig, of Philadelphia, who, we previously stated, had agreed to saw half a cord of wood should Pierce and King be elected, on Wednesday performed his task in the open street, to the great satisfaction of numerous bystanders.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF GOLD.—The receipts of gold bullion at the Mint at Philadelphia, during the month of November, have been *seven million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars*. This is the largest sum ever deposited in any one month.

The exports of specie to Europe, in November, were less than $900,000.

☞ The imports at N. Y., during November, amounted to $8,736,062, being nearly three millions of dollars over the receipts of the corresponding month last year. Over one million of the increase was in dry goods, the receipts of which have increased nearly 60 per cent. The imports for the year, however, the *Journal of Commerce* estimates to be over a million less than during the same period last year.

☞ We understand, says the the Chicago Journal, that officer Howe has arrested six Mormons from Beaver Island, who had been on a marauding expedition in Milwaukie, Racine, and Chicago. A large quantity of stolen goods were found upon them and many articles have already been identified as having been purloined by these "model saints." The goods and culprits are safely lodged in the watch-house. It is said that others of this gang have escaped with a portion of the booty obtained up the lakes.

ABOUT RIGHT.—The Rhode Island Herald says no man in the country owes so deep a debt of gratitude to the Democracy as Gen. Scott. Their action on the 2d inst., literally saved his life! If he had been elected, with his irritable, troublesome disposition, he would have died of his office in a short time.

☞ BANKS OF INDIANA.—The following new banks, it is stated, have been organized in Indiana, and will soon go in operation, viz: Public Stock Bank in New Port, Vermillion county, with a capital of $50,000: Government Stock Bank, in Lafayette, with a capital of $50,000; City Bank, in Terre Haute, with a capital of $150,000, to be increased to half a million, and the State Stock Bank of Indiana, in Peru, with a capital of $200,000, and the Southern Bank of Indiana, with a capital of $50,000, at Terre Haute. The last is owned by Messrs Williams & Wright of this city.

CUBA.—The Baltimore *Sun* refering to the official documents relating to the proposed purchase of Cuba, under Mr. Polk's administration, says:

"These papers, from the beginning exhibit the consistent action of the United States, and the integrity of purpose by which our Government has always been actuated. There has been no interference by the United States in any way with the supremacy of Spain, but the avowal of a steadfast design to aid her in maintaining it against all assailants. The United States Government has constantly expressed its unwillingness that Cuba should under any circumstances, pass into the hands of any power; and has made known the prevailing sentiment of our people on this point, both to France and England. Notwithstanding this, it is manifest that England has entertained designs upon the Island, and has resorted to dishonorable intrigues for the accomplishment of her purposes, and thus attempted to conceal them from the United States. The vigilence of the American Government has, however, succeeded in detecting them, and in thwarting the projects which they would have disguised."

☞ Here is a bit of fun, got up by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that is rather good. We think even our Whig friends will laugh some over it:

Not a cheer was heard or a funeral groan,
As old Scott to Salt River we hurried;
Not a *Whiggey* omitted a fairwell moan
O'er the fuss and the feathers we buried;
On the 2d of November we carried him out,
The sods with *young hickories* turning—
Frank Pierce held the light as we lammed him about,
And each man was a coon skin burning.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
To *Greeley's* "Amen" round the corner,
A plate of hot soup 'neath his head,
And Bill Seward was there as chief mourner;
The Native Americans gathered around,
And a few select friends as pall bearers—
Fred Douglas the pious, Hunt, Corwin and Brown,
And old *Joe Hoxie, the sweaver*.

The coffin was made of *Gelphin pine*,
The shroud was of Lawrence's weaving,
The corpse was preserved in Government brine
That was left on Crawford's leaving—
Gladly and gaily we laid him down,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we joyously felt that by doing him brown
Our country we saved, on the morrow.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Lyon, Mr. WM. WALKER and Miss FELINDA W. BROWN, all of this city. The happy couple will accept our thanks for their kind remembrance.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. B. S. Hill, Mr. EDWARD H. WYGANT, to Miss IDA E. DUNHAM, of Union.

In Meadville, on the 24th ult., by Rev. G. W. Cleveland, Mr. JOHN M'CORD, of North East, and Miss CATHARINE A. DADY, of Homer, N. Y.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. W. Beebe, Mr. JOSEPH A. FRENCH, and Miss RACHAEL DUNN, all of M'Kean.

On the 17th ult., by Rev.——, Mr. J N. ARNOLDS, of Millcreek, and Miss E. LANDON of Harborcreek.

On the 25th ult., by H. A. Hills, Esq., Mr. EDWIN DORMAN, and Miss SARAH M'KEE, of Conneaut.

DIED,

In Waukegan, Wis., Oct. 30th, Mr. ORRIS C. OWEN, formerly of this city, aged 29 years.

On the 26th ult., of croup, CHARLES, son of Andrew and Jane Scott, of this city, aged 3 years.

On the 13th ult., in Waterford, Mr. AZRA PARMLEE, (formerly of Litchfield Co., Conn.) of typhoid fever, aged 50 years.

On the 24th ult., in Green township, Miss ADELLA M. daughter of John L. Way, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

On Saturday evening last, JOHN E'COMB, only son of Robert and Isabella Evans, of Millcreek, aged fourteen months.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to move to the West next spring, is desirous of settling his affairs, and hereby calls upon all indebted to him by note, book account or in any way, to call and adjust the same within one month, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. It is earnestly hoped this notice will receive due attention.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1852-3t. JOSEPH MATMILLER.

House and Lot for Sale!

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale the house and lot he now occupies on Tenth street, immediately in the rear of Hubert's oil factory. The house is two stories high, roomy and conveniently arranged for family purposes. The lot is a full one, well cultivated and contains different varieties of fine bearing fruit trees. There is upon the premises a well of never failing water, and a good barn. Apply for terms and other particulars to JOSEPH MATMILLER.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1852. tf31

Pocket Book Found.

WAS found on Friday morning, the 3d, near the depot of the Erie and North East road, a pocket book containing a sum of money. The owner is requested to come prove property pay charges, and take it away. Enquire at the Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 11 1852—3t31 A. ANDREWS.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted on the estate of E. W. Colton, late of California, dec., all those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. Dec. 11-6t31. HARLEY SHERMAN, Administrator.

Locks and Latches.

A LARGE assortment just received direct from the manufactory for sale usually low.

Erie, Dec. 4—30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

500 BAY State, Empire, Waterloo and Wicelloo long and square Shawls, at prices to suit the million.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

25 DOZ white and colored Kid Gloved, at five shillings and sixpence per pair. 28 TIBBALS & HAYES

WINTER Strained Lard Oil and Inactified Elephant Oil at Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H. BURTON & CO'S.

VINCENT HIMROD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Stoves, Hollow Ware, Engines, Machinery, Rail Road Cars, etc., State sts, Erie Pa.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that they have now on hand and are daily receiving by express large lots of those fine

Baltimore Oysters,

put up expressly for family use in large and small cans. To those who have used them it is unnecessary to give further notice than that we have them on hand, but to those who have been unfortunate, we would say that they are superior to any Oysters in the market. If you don't believe it give us a call and we will convince you of the fact. For further particulars call at

CLARK & McCARTER'S, state street.

P. S.—Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to Erie Dec. 4 1852. —30

"COTTAGE INK."

A NEW supply of that famous Ink known as the Cottage Ink, just the thing for school purposes, put up in stone mugs, for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel. Dec. 4 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Homes of American Authors.

THE Homes of American Authors, the most beautiful Book in typography, illustration, and in binding, ever published, just received from Putnam's at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 4—30 DURLIN & SLOAN.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A LARGE supply of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, just received at No. 9, Brown's Hotel. This is the first number of the new volume, and is one of the best ever issued

Erie Dec. 4—31 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THOMPSON'S Bank Note Reporter and the Scalpel,—the one famous for "cutting up" the Banks, and the other for "cutting up" quackery—can be found at No. 9, Brown's Hotel,

Erie, Dec. 4 1852-3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW GOODS!

NO 3, PERRY BLOCK.

ARUCKLE & KEPLER are now receiving their Winter stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following goods:

French and English Merinoes, Paramettas, black and colored Alpacas, Bombazines, plain and figured Persian Cloths, plain and figured De Laine, plain and figured Velvets; Bay State, Empire, Waterville and Scotch long and square shawls; Merrimack, Cocheco, Dunnel, Globe, Allen's, Union French and English Prints; Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery; Kid Merino, Thibet and Silk Gloves, Silk and Linen Hdkfs; Velvet, Bonnet, Satin and Taffitta Ribbons; plaid, striped, hook, Swiss, spot and mull Muslins, French worked Undersleeves, Hdkfs, Collars, Inserting and Edgings. For Men's wear; Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans and Shepherd Plaids, also, a good supply of red and white Flannels, Undershirts and Drawers.

DOMESTICS—6-4, 4-4, 7-4, 10-4 and 12-4 bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, brown Sheetings and Drillings, seam'less Bags, brown and red Canton Flannels, Tickings, striped shirtings, cotton Flannels, cotton yarns, carpet warps, batting, wicking, waddings, etc., at prices as low as can be found in the city. All we ask of those wishing to buy is an examination of our goods and prices, and we shall be satisfied with the result.

Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

78 SACKS Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale.

Erie Dec. 4—30 CLARK & McCARTER.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash and make contracts for the coming season, for the following description of Lumber—Whitewood boards 5-8 and 4-4 inches thick, Plank 1 3-4 and 3 inches think, Scantling 3 by 4 and 4 by 4 Square, Cotton 5-8, 6-8, 7-8, 8-8, 9-8, 10-8 and 12-8 Square, Sycamore Boards 3-4 and 4-4 inch thick, Ash Boards and Plank from 1 to 3 inches thick, Cherry Boards, Scantling and Plank, White Oak Boards and Plank, Whitewood Sycamore and Cherry Lumber should be 12 feet long, Ash from 12 to 16 feet long.

Erie Dec. 4 1852. GEO. SELDEN & SON. 30

PRINTS—At Sennett & Co's from four cents per yard upwards.

Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

DRY GOODS.

A General assortment of Dry Goods for sale on reasonable terms by Dec. 1—30 G. SELDEN & SON.

Curtain Fixtures.

THIS day received two gross of Putnam's Patent Self-adjusting Curtain fixtures, also a good assortment of Cord and Tassels. Erie Dec. 4—30 RUFUS REED.

HAY Knives at the Cheap Hardware Store.

Erie Dec. 4—30 RUFUS REED.

SLEIGH BELLS.—Don't buy until you have seen the assortment and ascertained the prices at the Cheap Hardware store

Erie Dec. 4—30 RUFUS REED.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

THE Subscribers are now offering to the public a general and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in Erie *for Cash or ready pay*.

Dec. 4 1852—30 SENNETT & CO.

BROWN SHEETINGS, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the store in the Sennett Block, at prices which cannot fail to please. Dec. 4—30 SENNETT & CO.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fish, Candies, Fruit &c., is at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

Erie Dec. 4 '52-30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel State St.

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of *Liquors in this city*, from the best Cognacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.

Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 T. W. MOORE, State St.

Rockingham Ware.

A LARGE assortment just received and for sale by

Erie Dec. 4—30 T. W. MOORE.

Wooden Ware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Steak Mauls, Spoons, Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers, Lemon Squeezers, Faucets Towel Rollers, Sugar Boxes, Mop Sticks, Clothes Pins, Bbl. Covers, Measures, Axe, Knives, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Silk Swifts, etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie Dec. 4 1852-30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

New Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers have connected with their store a large stock of ready made clothing, of home manufacture, to which they would call the attention of the public, their stock consists in part of Frock, Dress, Sack and Over sack Coats, Pants and Vests in endless variety, all made of the best material, with finish and style unsurpassed and prices so low as to astonish the beholder. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852—30. VINCENT HIMROD & CO.

AN excessive assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, extracts for the handkerchief of every kind, Colognes, hair oils, pomades, amandine a certain cure for chapped hands, lip salve, shaving soaps and creams of first quality, bay rum, hair dye, hair restorative, depilatory powder, in short we constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, fancy articles and Yankee notions of almost every description.

Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they may depend upon getting what they want at the lowest price, at the city drug store state-st. Erie Dec. 4-30 P. HALL.

BOTTLES and Flasks, vials and jars selling at wholesale and retail at the city drug store. Dec. 4-30. P. HALL.

WRITING PAPER—Blue, White, Letter, Cap, Gilt edge, colored, satin and note Paper, fancy envelopes, plain and self sealing envelopes, cards of all kinds which cannot fail to suit customers, give us a call and see. Dec. 4 1852-30 P. HALL.

TANNERS Oil for sale at the lowest market price, by the gal. or barrel warranted pure fish oil, also a nice article of solar lamp oil and burning fluid for sale at the city drug store, state st.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. 30 P. HALL.

AN abundance of fine Silver Ware on hand of his own and Eastern manufacture. Silver Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Scoops and other Silver Work made to order.

☞ Engraving done in superior style. Corporation and Society Seals engraved and die sinking done equal to any in Eastern cities. Nov. 27 1852—29. G. LOOMIS.

9849 YDS. M. Delains, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. These we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago. 28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,"

IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE SCRIPTURE.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

FROM its own merits and great works, this wine is becoming the favorite medicine among every class of people. Known as the most efficient remedy for general Debility, Nervous Affections, Consumptive Decline, Complaints of the Kidneys, Heart, Lungs, and above all diseases arising from Impure Blood and habit of the system, eminent members of the Medical Faculty have sanctioned and adopted the use of it.

DR. I. A. STANLY,

A celebrated Physician, in a letter from Princeton, New Jersey, dated Nov. 16, 1852, declares that in all his experience he had never seen anything to compare with the Forest Wine and Pills, at the same time relating several cases of constitutional debility and scrofulous affections which it cured in an incredible short time. Among the members of the Medical Faculty of New York, who have witnessed the great results of the Forest Wine, and recommended it in the numerous complaints, will be found the names of the celebrated Dr. M. T. Goodman, Dr. S. I Mott, Dr. L. S. Cheeseman, Dr. Chilton, Dr. William Brown, Dr. Marvin, Dr. J. M. Morest, and others.

TESTIMONY

Of Johnson Burke, a highly respectable citizen of Waverly Place, New York:

Dr. G. W. Halsey: Dear Sir,—I esteem the Forest Wine as the King of Medicines. It has done for me in five weeks what three Physicians failed to do in as many years. In 1845, I became a victim of the Heart Disease and Nervous Affections, which have been growing on me ever since, until I procured your Forest Wine and Pills, although I had wasted several hundred dollars for medical attendance. During the last two years I was obliged to keep my house nearly all the time, and gave up business in consequence of my ill health. I had lost nearly all hope of recovery, my complaint was of that class under which "nature sinks and life becomes a burthen." Seeing your Forest Wine advertised I concluded to give it a trial, and before finishing the third bottle I felt like a different person, and was able to resume business again, entirely cured by taking five bottles. For the benefit of those afflicted with similar complaints you are at liberty to publish this. Yours, &c, JOHNSON BURKE, Waverly Place, N.Y.

HEMPSTEAD, Dec. 1 1847.

Dr. Halsey:—A bottle of your Forest Wine and box of Pills, which I procured of Mr. James Carr, (your agent for this place,) has done wonders for me. I had been in a state of decline for more than a year, afflicted with a dreadful cough, pain in the breast, general debility and loss of appetite. I became almost a skeleton, and had been unable to leave my room for more than two months; my friends told me I had the Consumption, and despaired of my recovery. I could not obtain any permanent relief from any medicine I had taken, or my physician, until your Wine and Pills were procured. The first dose of the Pills brought up from my stomach, much phlegm and greenish matter, and my stools were perfectly black. I then commenced taking the Forest Wine three times a day, my appetite began to return immediately, my cough left me, and in less than two weeks I was almost well. I now enjoy better health than I ever did before, having increased twenty-five pounds in seven weeks. Your Forest Wine and Pills are highly valuable in this vicinity, and I owe my recovery entirely to their virtues.

Yours, respectfully, MARTIN CALDWELL.

The following certificate, voluntarily given by Mr. E. G. Mussey, a respectable and well-known citizen of Cohoes, New York, is an evidence which must remove all doubts of the great efficacy of the Forest Wine in *General Debility, Neuralgia, affections of the Spine and Kidneys.*

This is to certify, that I have used Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine in the family with the most entire success. My wife was badly afflicted with Neuralgia, affections of the Spine and Kidneys, and general debility. She found speedy relief, and regained her health, by the use of the Forest Wine.

From my own knowledge of this excellent medicine, I confidentially recommend it for the good of others who may be suffering with similar complaints. It is the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and those in ill health will find in the above, or any similar disease, may safely rely on its virtues

Cohoes, March 6 1850. E. G. MUSSEY.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM COHOES.

Dr. G. W. Halsey: Dear Sir,—My wife last autumn was reduced to a low state of Debility. My family physician advised her to take your Forest Wine. Accordingly I went to Mr. Terry's, your agent for this town, and procured a bottle of it, which restored her in a very short time to perfect health.

Cohoes, April 15, 1850. HENRY DONALDSON.

The testimony of upwards of three hundred individuals, some of whom were afflicted with dreadful disorders and considered incurable, may be seen at Dr. Halsey's principal office. The following are some of them residing in this city:

Mr. Aaron S. Smith, 167 Prince-st., office in Wall-st., was long severely afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder. The best medical skill was employed to no purpose. He tried the Forest Wine and it met his case, and he was completely cured by the use of four bottles and a box of the Forest Pills.

Mr Jacob Bell, a merchant in Pearl st., was for four years a martyr to severe Rheumatic Pains, and could find no relief until he used the Forest Wine and Pills, and recovered by taking six bottles and less than a box of Pills.

The remarkable efficacy of the Forest Wine leverey striking in the case of the Hon. S. L. Brown, of Virginia, who was cured in a few hours time of a severe attack of Bone Diarrhea and general prostration of bodily energy in a few days time. On the arrival of this gentleman in New York in March, he was so weak and nervous from the effects of his illness, that he could not write, and required assistance to enable him to walk to his apartment. The Wine was sent for, and he recovered by the use of less than a bottle of the Wine and a single dose of the Pills.

The Forest Wine and Pills are recommended as an efficient and certain cure in all the following complaints—

Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of appetite, Pains, Chronic Headache, Bilious Looseness, Fevers, Blotches, and unhealthy color of the Skin, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Salt rheum, Dyspepsia, Complaints incident only to Females Languishing Weakness, Night Sweats, Nervous Disorders, General ill Health and an entire change of the CONSTITUTION.

☞ General Depot for Halsey's Forest Wine, No. 276 Broadway, New York. One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for Five Dollars. Twenty-five Cents per Box for the Pills. For sale by ANDREW & BROTHER, Agent Erie.

1852 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 1853

Quick Sales and small Profits! The City Drug Store in full blast!!

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage received, and trusts from the great inducements now offered it will be continued and increased. He has just received from head quarters a large supply of all articles in his line of trade, bought at the lowest prices and of excellent quality, warranted good and offers to supply his customers upon the most liberal terms. All are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere as great chances are offered for buying good articles at low prices. P. HALL.

Erie, Nov. 27 1852 29

Graham and Godey.

JUST received Graham's and Godey's Magazines for December, at No. 9, Brown's Block.

Erie Nov. 27, 1852.—29 DURLIN & SLOAN.

New Books! New Books!!

CAN be had at Durlin & Sloan's, No. 9, Brown's Block—

Reuben Medlicott, or The Coming Man,
Kathay, a cruise in the China Seas,
Garden Walks with the Poets,
A New England Tale,
Recollections of a New England Bride, and of a Southern Matron,
Oracles for Youth,
Book of Snobs,
And a general assortment of every thing in the Book line.

Erie, Nov. 27. DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW BOOKS!

Only twenty-five cents each!!

JUST RECEIVED at No. 9, Brown's Hotel, the following new and readable Books, *any one of which can be had for 25 cents*—

A Book for a Corner, new series,
Table Talk about Books, Men and Manners,
Eagle Pass, or Life on the Border,
Whims and Oddities, by Hood,
Home and Social Philosophy, 2d series,
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, 2d series,
Sicily, a Pilgrimage.

Nov. 27, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road.

BY Resolution of the Directors of the Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road, the Treasurer has been directed to proceed *immediately* to the collection of all sums due the Company. Therefore notice is hereby given that after the 15th of December next, all assessments or balances of assessments remaining unpaid, will be collected by legal process. M. B. BARR,

Erie Nov 27 1852—29 Treas.

WINDOW glass of all sizes and qualities, warranted good and will be sold at a small advance above first cost, great inducements for purchasers to buy at the City Drug store.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. P. HALL.

J. H. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 7 Buswell Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are receiving almost daily in addition to their stock of goods, the largest and best assortment of Groceries to be found west of New York City. Thankful for the liberal patronage received since our commencement in this city, we would most respectfully call the attention of merchants and others wishing goods in our line, to an exhibition of our stock before going to Buffalo or New York. We wish it distinctly understood that we will sell goods for *Cash or Ready Pay*, as cheap as can be purchased in Buffalo or in New York, with the addition of expenses in getting goods to this City.

The following comprise a small part of our stock—

50 Hhds. N. O., Muscovado, and P. R. Sugars,
100 Bbls. Crushed Pow'd., Granulat'd & Coffee do.
10 Tierces Dutch Crushed Sugar,
20 Boxes Refined Loaf do.
20 Hhds Muscd., and P. R. Molasses,
20 Tierces do. do. do.
75 Bbls. do. do. & S. H. do.
15 do. Stewart's Syrup,
10 do. Cuba Honey,
150 Chests and half Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas,
100 Bx. from 4 to 16 lbs of Black and Green do.
75 Bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 Boxes Ground Coffee,
75 do. Cavendish Tobacco, all qualities,
30 do. ½ lb lump do. superior qualities,
25 Bbls. J. Anderson's Smoking Tobacco, ½ & 1 lb pkg.
Also, several different brands Fine Cut Chewing,
75 Packages Mackerel, No's 1, 2 & 3, in whole, ½ and kits,
250 Boxes Herring, No. 1 and Scalded,
50 bbls Cod Fish,
25 Bbls. Refined Winter Strained Oil.

Also, Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Rice, Powder, Shot Safety Fuse, Wrapping, Cap and Letter Paper, Mustard, and Pickles, of an excellent quality and cheap—in order that great many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement of this kind. We also have in addition to the goods above mentioned, a large stock of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had 25 per cent. cheaper for the same quality, than can be purchased west of New York, notwithstanding the great advance in liquors. London and Pale Bottled Porter, Scotch Ale, and Wines of almost all descriptions. Please call and examine for yourselves, and you will be satisfied that you can do better than by going to Buffalo or New York.

Erie, Dec. 4, 1852. 30 J. M SMITH & Co.

BRANDIES, Wines, Liquors, Alcohol and everything in the trade warranted good and pure will be sold in the most satisfactory manner. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

SUGARS!

CRUSHED, Pulverised, Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars by the bbl or pound, cheap as the cheapest at the Keystone Grocery. Dec. 4 1852—30. T. W. MOORE.

FISH!

HERRING, Mackerel, White and Codfish for sale by

Dec. 4-30. T. W. MOORE, Opposite Brown's New Hotel.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest lot of Green and Black Tea in this city can be found at the grocery store of T. W. MOORE,

Erie Dec. 4—30. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

STEWARTS' Syrup, Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at Dec. 4 1852—30. MOORE'S Grocery.

BRUSHES, paint, varnish, dusting, hair, flesh, hat, horse, counter, scrub, stooring, blacking, white-wash, nail, teeth, crumb, camel hair, pencil, blender, shoe, window, hearth and marking brushes of first quality and selling to suit the times, call and get a great bargain. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

CIGARS, 50,000 Imported Cigars from $13 to $30 per thousand, for sale at Erie Dec. 4 1852—30. MOORE'S Grocery.

POPLINS—Plain, striped and figured, also, a few pieces of Silk and Linen. These pieces are very rich either for dresses or Mantillas. Nov. 27—29 J. B. COOK.

India Rubber Gloves, Mittens, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, in making their purchases, should not neglect these desirable and saleable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved recently and they are made very durable. Particular attention is requested to the

WOOL LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS.

They are indispensable in cold and wet weather.—Ladies will find these Gloves useful in any work that will soil the hands, at the same time that they will cure the worst Salt Rheum or Chapped Hands immediately. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists.

For sale by Wilcox, Billings & Co., No. 3 Church Alley, Phil Goodyear's 15 Chestnut Street, do. J. & H. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa. Falconer & Haskell, Baltimore, Md. M. W. Shuler, Charleston, S. C. Bart & Hickcox, Cin., Ohio, and by all Rubber Dealers in the Union.

For Sale at retail by Country Merchants generally.

Erie, Nov. 27, 1852. 29.

5000 Free Almanacs for 1853—Call and get one at Nov. 23—25. BURTON'S No 3 Reed House.

JUST Received at Warren's, No. 8 Brown's Block a fresh supply of Sheldon's celebrated Water Proof Polish Blacking—This Polish produced by this Blacking is not dimmed or washed off by snow or water. Nov. 20-28 J. B WARREN, Agt.

BROWN'S NEW HOTEL,

CORNER OF STATE STREET AND PUBLIC SQUARE,
ERIE PA.

H. L. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. Both house and furniture are entirely new and of a quality unsurpassed by any house West of New York City, and the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the cars free of charge.—Southern stages leave this door. Charges reasonable.

Erie Nov. 20 1852. 28

SHAWLS.

JUST received at the New York Store, a splendid assortment of long and square Brocha, all wool, Silk, Cashmere, Paisley, and Stramdula Shawls, cheaper than any *Dress Tenner* dare offer them. Remember, the place is 6 doors East of Erie Bank. Erie Nov. 23—28 J. SWENEY.

A LARGE assortment of Para unit, Cashmere, Poplin, Merino, and Delaine, just received at 28 SWENEY'S.

BLACK Velvet Ribbon, Lace, Gimps, Braid and Dress Buttons, Ladies and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., Embroidered Collars, Silk and Lisle Thread, Worsted Gloves, just opened at.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. SWENEY'S.

PETERSHAM, Plaid Cloth, Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Satinett, Cassinett, Jeans and Flannel, at

Erie Nov. 23 1852—28 SWENEY'S.

J. H. BURTON & CO.,

No 5 Reed House,

ARE just receiving a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, dye Woods, dye stuffs, oils, paints, painters articles, varnishes, window glass, putty, glassware, perfumery, fine soaps, fine hair, tooth and paint brushes, garden seeds, surgical and dental instruments, teeth, gold and tin foil, tobacco, snuff and Cigars, pure wines and brandies for Medicinal purposes, fancy articles, Artists tools and water colors.—We make our purchases for cash, and offer goods as low as can be bought in this section. ☞ Warranted to be fresh pure and genuine. Orders from the country promptly filled with satisfaction and guaranteed.

Physicians Prescript ons will receive particular attention at all hours of the day and night. Erie Nov. 20 1852 29

DENTISTS will find at J. H. Burton & Co's an assortment of Dental Instruments, manufactured by Kern of Philadelphia, a no. Teeth of all kinds, Gold and Tin Foil from Jones, White & Co's. Erie Nov. 20 1852—28. No. 5 Reed House

BRUSHES—Hair, tooth, nail, clothes, whitewash, scrub, horse, blacking, stove, counter, shoe, piano, dusting, tanner's, scouring, blacking, Pope's eye, Pope's heads, window and floor brushes and hearth brooms. 28 J. H BURTON & CO.

CIGARS—30,000 Genuine Principe and Havana Cigars just received at Erie Nov. 20 1852-28. J. H. BURTON & Co's.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

DO you want to know how it is done? Call on Tibbals & Hayes, No. 4 Brown's Block, where we are selling goods fresh from Auction houses for thirty-three and one-third percent less than the same goods were sold four weeks ago. We are desirous to prove to the public what we assert, and solicit a call from one and all. Erie Nov 20-28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

MUSLIN de Laines of beautiful style and also all wool de laines at 24 J. SELDEN & SON'S.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST!

The Leading Literary Weekly.

OVER Thirty-one years have now elapsed since the POST began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement; and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undoubtedly the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper in the Union, its success evinces the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar intrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, a writer who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male or female, in the Union. Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise, in view of the general popularity of such tales as "The Mob Cap," "Coline," "Linda," "Rena," etc., also is enrolled among our contributors.

We are now engaged in the publication of a story entitled CLARA MORELAND, *by Emerson Bennett*, Author of "Viola," "Prairie Flower," "Bandits of the Osage," etc. And at the opening of the ensuing year we design commencing the publication of the following Novelet: MISS TABITHA'S ENSNARER, by Mrs. Lee Hentz, of Florida. Author of "Eutaw," "Linda," "Rena," etc. This Novelet we design following by a story entitled, A STRAY PATCH FROM AUNT HANNAH'S QUILT, *by Mrs Francis H. Gage, of Ohio, widely known as the author of some admirably written and very attractive Novelets, sketches, etc.* Should we expect to be able to commence THE LOST HEIRESS, a story of Howlet Hollow, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Curse of Clifton," "Virgina and Magdalene," "Shannondale," "The Deserted Wife," etc. In addition to these and other Original tales, involving a large expenditure of money, we shall lay before our readers, as heretofore, choice Tales, Sketches, Essays, Narratives, etc., from the English Magazine,—such as have given the Post a name for the excellence of its selections.

ENGRAVINGS.—In the way of engravings we are present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, Miscellaneous matter, General News, Wits and Humorous Sketches and Anecdotes, Letters from Europe, Editorials, Views of the Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, etc., shall have the daily given.

In the course, we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired, of being a strictly moral paper—not ridiculously squeamished and straight-laced, but really and truly moral, such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be, as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

☞ CHEAP POSTAGE.—The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is now only 26 cents a year. And we trust that the public generally will show the appreciation of this common sense reduction of postage, by timely remittances of the amount of terms taken at various offices—that time there may be no falling off in the revenue of the Post Office Department. Thus will insure a continuance of the present reduced rates.

TERMS.—The terms of the Postage Two Dollars if paid in advance, Three dollars if not paid in advance. For five dollars *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address and, in the country, to one post-office.

4 Copies,	$5 00 per Ann.
8 " (And one to Ag't, or getter up of Club,)	10 00 " "
13 " (And one to Ag't, or getter up of Club,)	15 00 " "
20 " (And one to Ag't, or getter up of Club,)	20 00 " "

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *(the say post paid,*

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third Street Philadelphia.

☞ N. B.—*Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, on a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter,* (post paid.)

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notice of new novelets, and our terms,) for their *editorial* column, shall be

WINES, LIQUORS.

CASES, Groceries, Pickles, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. I. MILLS, No. 3 Williams Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Macearonia,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermacille	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Purses,	Raisins,	Mix'd Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	Ile Orgeat,
Cordials,	Pines,	Pickled Cloves,	Curiosa,

Ex Absinthe,

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale: Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE—Moffat and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. } W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.
A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices.—ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852

RECENT ARRIVAL!

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received at their stand, immediately opposite the Perry Block, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and all the articles usually embraced in the list. Also, Liquors, Fruits, etc. with a great assortment of Nuts and Confectionaries. Flattering themselves that their stock, in variety and excellence, is not surpassed in the city, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Their determination is to do business *cheap* for cash, considering the "nimble sixpence" of more worth than the "slow shilling," and that all parties are benefited by the *ready pay system*.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Groceries and other articles.

Call quickly lest the stock on hand becomes exhausted in the lapse of a few weeks. Our prices are so low that people will find themselves scarce able to resist the temptation to buy.

Erie, June 19 1850. 6 LANDON & RIBLET.

GIRARD WOOLEN FACTORY!

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS.

THORNTON & BROTHERS, late of Fairview, wish to inform the Wool growers of this section of the country, and the public in general, that they have rented the establishment of L. D. Johnson, and that they will Manufacture Wool into Cloth with promptness and dispatch. We gladly tender our thanks to the Farmers and public generally, for their very liberal patronage, while in business at the Eagle Factory, Fairview; and deem it unnecessary to make promises to our old patrons but to new customers, we have no hesitation in saying that if they will call on us with their Wool, they shall not go away dissatisfied with their Goods or Prices.

We will gladly Manufacture Cloths and Flannels of all kinds, on shares, or by the yard, as our Customers may prefer.

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing, done on short notice, and ready at the time appointed. We will do all work as good and as Cheap as any other establishment. We will give the highest market Price in Cash for Wool.

Girard, May 13th, 1852. THORNTON & BROTHERS 1tf

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie for the past five years, would most respectfully call their attention to his present location. Having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 6th, and adjoining J. H. Rhiet & Co's Cabinet Ware Rooms, he is prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes that by his usual success in making "good fits," not only to continue in their confidence, but also, thro' their influence, by his own integrity and attention to business to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Naval and Military Clothing made to order and Cutting for others to make up, done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

BOG Wood, Amulet and colored Bracelets, just received at AUSTIN'S.

Erie August 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Sedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which are offered at prices low enough they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. And we said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its TRUTH, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware.—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, *articles of whatever style or quality*. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and their facilities for doing prompt and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattrasses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.

Erie, July 21, J. H. RHIET & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tambourines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., of every price and quality; also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at

Erie Sept 4-tf. T. M. AUSTIN'S, Opposite Brown's State-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, costing in England Twenty Pounds, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of

Erie Sept 4-tf. T. M. AUSTIN, opposite Brown's State-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—I am now receiving a heavy stock of Iron and Steel of all kinds and sizes, also Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Stock and Dies, Sledges, Hammers, Horse shoe and Nail Malable Castings, Brass, Hub and sand Bands, &c., &c., which will be sold at the *lowest* figures. 21 RUFUS REED.

BUFFALO ALE.—Moffat's, Gilman's & Barton's Ale in bbls and half bbls, for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills.

June 3. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnett ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashions at Erie Oct. 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings Ticking Canton Flannel &c., at No 6, Tracy's Block Cheapside

Erie Oct. 9 1852. 22 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 18½ per gall, and a good article at

June 3. J. G. & W. I. MILLS.
No 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received the most splendid assortment of Ladies dress goods ever offered in this market, consisting of Grode Rhine, Grode Chene, Brocade, Fow. De soie and Plaid Silks, Colored Grapes, Plaid, Plain and Watered Poplins, White and Col'd Tarletons, dotted and plain, Book and Swiss Mulls, striped, barred and plain Muslins, Muslin and Wool De Lanes, Lama cloths plain and figured, printed Velvets, printed Persian cloths, Brocade and plain Alapaca, Coburg cloths, Ribbons and Gold French Morocco and many other styles of dress goods which we have not time to enumerate at present but call and see for yourselves and save money by purchasing cheap at the old stand of

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26 SMITH JACKSON.

TO all whom it may concern—if you wish to buy Hardware Cheap, dont fail to call at No. 3 Reed House.

Erie, Oct. 9 1852—23 RUFUS REED.

H. COLLINS best cast steel Axes, Warranted, are selling for $1,00 each at the Cheap Hardware store:

Erie Oct. 9 '52 21 RUFUS REED.

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of H. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the manufacturing of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain the rest of life, the public will find me no "bird of passage," but always on hand trying with the "rest of mankind" to assist myself and family, in the world, and I pledge myself to endeavour to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in particular. Thankful to a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

Aug. 7 1852—13 THOS. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

WINDOW GLASS.—The largest assortment ever brought into this city can be found at

Oct. 23-24 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

SOAPS.—A very great variety of soaps for the Toilet and other purposes, including all the latest and most elegant and highly perfumed kinds. 22 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

Attraction at Rosenzweig & Co.'s CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

Wright's Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

THE Proprietors of this establishment, beg leave to announce that they have now on hand a large varied and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Towhich they invite the attention of the public, confident that in style and finish it cannot be excelled. Our stock consists in part of the following, viz: Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks and half Sacks of cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, all of new style and at very low prices. Overcoats and Bangups of black, brown, blue and drab Beaver Felt, Pilot and Plushing Cloths.

VESTS! VESTS!! VESTS!!!

A rich and most beautiful assortment ever offered, Satin black and fancy Silks, Merino, Valentia, Italian Cloth, Satinet, double and single breasted of every variety of material and pattern. Under Shirts and Drawers of every description.

Boys' Clothing.

Consisting of Boys and Youths' Sack, Frock and Body Coats, Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes and qualities and at very low prices.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine white Shirts of Linen and Cotton, of the newest styles and make, fancy check, hickory and blue striped shirts of every kind. In fact, you will find every article in our line at No. 1, Wright's Block. Call and examine quality and prices.

Oct. 16 1852. 23

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, and now open for inspection of the public a large and most desirable selection of Fall and Winter dress goods, which we are determined to dispose of at very low rates, our motto being small profits and quick sales. You are respectfully invited to call and see our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie Oct. 9 1852—22 No. 6 Tracy's Block Cheapside.

A FINE assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' rubbers just the thing for muddy streets at reduced prices by

Erie Oct. 30 1852. G. SELDON & SON.

JUST received, another lot of those fine Calf Water-proof Boots. Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

GLASS!

JUST received a large supply of French, English and American Glass, consisting of all the different sizes from 7 by 9 to 24 by 40, which will be sold by the box or single light at the very lowest prices. Glass cut to any size without extra charge

Erie, Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H. BURTON & CO.

WHOLESALE.—The subscribers are agents for the following Patent Medicines, which they will sell by the dozen at Manufacturers prices, viz: Jaynes' Expectorant, Alterative Carminative Balsam, Vermifuge, Hair Dye and Sanative Pills; Ossgood's Cholagogue; Brandt's and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; McLane's and Fahrnestock's Vermifuge; Trask's, Tanner's, Mallaire's, Gilman's and Dalley's Ointments; Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Barrel's Indian Liniment, Berry's Tricopherous, Brant's Indian Medicines and Kier's Petroleum.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H. BURTON & CO.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to this new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U States where the pictures are *made* by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to sell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Pole Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pens; steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the print, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Cocks and other tunepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, harpsichords, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flute-flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c.; solar and camphene lamps, and argandoils, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Cutlery, of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANNIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes, Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived*," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 31 1852. 1y15

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you set rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 15, 1852. 1y31

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamented, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept. 23—1y30. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

M. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself in the old stand of Mollenhauer & Murphy, on Park Row with a large and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. Heating on hand Stoves of all prices and qualities constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stovepipe and elbow, and an assortment of

JAPAN WARE.

Which he flatters himself of superior skill, if equaled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by

May 29.—2 SMITH JACKSON.

FISH—Just receiving, Whitefish, Blackerel, Shad, Codfish and Herring selling at a moderate tariff at our store.

Erie, Nov. 6 1852—25 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

Progress in the BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's block, State-street, Erie Pa., are enabled by their present arrangement, to sell Boots and Shoes, made from the best of stock and of superior workmanship, at prices so low as will justify them in proclaiming New Era in the Boot and Shoe trade in Erie. They have constantly employed a considerable number of the best and most *EXPERIENCED WORKMEN*, in that line, at places where the business can be conducted to the best advantage, and where the best materials can be procured, and all necessary facilities afforded at the lowest possible rates; hence they are enabled to offer the public Boots and Shoes of their OWN MANUFACTURE, and warranted, at prices so low that even our competitors in Erie do not hesitate to proclaim in public, that Wilcox & Norton are selling Boots and Shoes less than cost. How that may be quarters not with their customers. They think they are realizing small profits, and with the unprecedented amount of their sales, small profits suffices them. If their competitors fall in the rear in the effort to "*bring their slow lengths along*," and find it difficult to keep up the steps of progress, W. & N. will render them every assistance example can bestow, while sporting in the plains above them.

The hundreds of cases of Boots and Shoes they have recently received, together with the almost daily fresh supplies from their Manufacturers enables them to accommodate the varied exigencies of the public with unfailing precision.

India Rubbers.

Their facilities for buying India Rubbers allows them to sell at Retail, No. 1, Rubber, new style, at New York wholesale prices. Enter the ir doors and the evidence is before you.

Oct. 2 1852. 21

PITTSBURG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!!! Capital $100,000;

MUTUAL AND JOINT STOCK RATES COMBINED.

Office under Mansion Hall, 5th St., Pitts., Pa.

IT insures on the Joint Stock and Mutual principles, thus having two distinct departments, combines the privileges of two separate companies, at the expense only of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one board of Directors, thus securing harmony, frugality and safety.

OFFICERS.

James S. Hoon, President. J. C. Leech, Treas.
S. M'Clarken, Vice Pres't. C. A. Cotton, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hoon, Joseph S. Leech,
John Scott, Charles A. Cotton,
S. M'Clarken. Wm. Phillips.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

Hon. Wm Wilkins, late Secretary of War.
Hon. Walter Forward, Late Secretary of Treasury.
John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of Pittsburg Bank.
Malcolm Leech, Esq., Wholesale Grocer.

MEDICAL BOARD, Consulting Physicians.

J. Gazzam, M.D., J. Brooks, M. D., W. Addison, M.D., E. G. Edrington, M. D.

The undersigned agent of the company at this place and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance, also to furnish books and circulars explaining the principles of the company to any who may wish. A. B. CHAPIN, Agent.

Erie, Oct. 30 1852—25 No. 2 Williams' Block.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

PERKINS' CANDY MANUFACTORY!!

State Street, opposite Wright's Block.

THE subscriber has on hand, of his own manufacture, a full supply of every thing in his line, expressly got up for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, to which he invites the attention of Country dealers and others. In his stock may be found:

COMMON CANDY'S:	Cinnamon Strings
Peppermint	All kinds of Sugar Bands
Wintergreen	Lozenger
Cinnamon	Peppermint
Sassafras	Wintergreen
Lemon	Sassafras
Clove	Lemon
Hoarhound	Cinnamon
	Cayenne
BAR CANDY'S:	Cam.hor &c &c
Burch-	Fruit Drops
Clove	Cinnulet
Cinnamon	Orange
Sassafras	Lemon
Peppermint	Rasberry
Horehound	Strawberry
Iceland Moss	Nectar
	Bansanna
FINE CANDY'S:	Pineapple
Vanilla Cream	Cherry
Lemon "	Cordial and Chocolate Drops
Rose "	French Toys and Hats
O K "	
Cream Drops	ALL KINDS OF CAKES:
" Kisses	Fruit Cakes
Lady Kisses	Pound "
Lemon Drops	Delicate "
Clove "	La Fayette "
Rose "	Jelly "
Cayene "	Sponge "
Peppermint Harts	Tarts
Large and small Hearts	Jumbles
Ornamented "	Rolls
Almond Rock "	Macaroni
Cocoanut Candy	Kisses
Pea Nut "	
Baloon "	PARTIES FITTED OUT IN THE BEST STYLE WITH
Motto's of all kinds	Rock Candy
Breakfast Candy of all flavors	Charlotte Rugs
	Wine Jelly
BRAIDED RINGS:	Merino Basket
Small Rings	Blanc Mange
Jackson Balls	Charlotte Rose Basket
Sugar Almonds	Ice Cream
Burnt "	Water Ices of all Flavors
Fine fresh "	&c &c &c.
Sugar Pigeons	Table Ornaments and Pyramids
Corriander	All kinds of German Toys and
Caraway	Fancy Goods at, Wholesale
Chice Comfort	and Retail.

He has had considerable experience in the business as a practical manufacturer, and consequently thoroughly understanding it in all its details, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him, both in regard to quality and price. His determination is to be HEARD by none of his competitors. All orders at Wholesale or Retail, he will fill promptly at rates which cannot be otherwise than unexceptionable.

Erie Oct. 30 1852—24 J. B. PERKINS.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and distinguishing style; also, Ladies, Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from 1 to 7 inches, for sale by Sept. 28. WILCOX & NORTON.

B. T. HARRIS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

199 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an exclusive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above State, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentlemen wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 1y3.

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by

June J. G. & W. I. MILLS,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

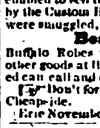
Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the *incorporation of a Bank*, to be called the *Erie City Bank* to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H. Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M. Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moothead, Jr.
James Lytle	W. A. Brown.

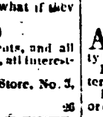
July 3 1852

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION



Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!



WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people *do say they must have got* by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foe $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

Groceries! Groceries!!

SIEGEL & KELSEY have opened at No. 4 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and so long as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for county Merchants or others, to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, and nothing of the transportation which is of itself a small profit. We hope in order to test the truth of the above, you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop; recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block State Street Erie Pa.

P. S. We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle self operating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.

Erie June 28 1852. 7

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located and will stand on State st., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 3.

Desirable Private Residence for Sale.

AS I intend leaving Erie, I will sell my House and Lot, situated on Fifth street, on reasonable terms, and easy payments. Inquire of H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Oct. 16 1852. 23

New Goods Again.

COOK is receiving more New Goods, some elegant styles of all wool delains, also, plain delains, and French merinoes all of the selected tone of colors, thousands of yards of delains both plain and figured from 12½ to 20 cts. per yard, English prints, and Polka delains, new patterns and remarkably cheap, French work collars from one dollar to seven, also Undersleeves and Chemezetts Embroidered L. and C. Hdk'fs, Mull and Lace Edgs. and Insertings, Emb'd Bands from one to nine shillings per yard, also Ribbons Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds. No better bargains can be had at any store in Erie. Erie Oct. 2 1852—21

CARPENTER & JOINERS TOOLS.—The place to buy them is at SELDENS

THE ROAD TO HEALTH, HALLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of proprietory Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to get you to report the particulars of the case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it: fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only *three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.* I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Balch.

Margaret M'Cunnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for nine wards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, in a voucher for the following Statement — August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I deem it my duty to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, the Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.

North st., Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following Complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Liver Com-	Secondary
Asthma	Dysentery	plaints	Symptoms
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	Lumbago	The Pestilential
plaints	Female Irregu-	Piles,	Tumours
Blotches on the	larities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Skin	Fevers of all	Retention of	Venereal Af-
Bowel Com-	kinds	Urine	fections
plaints	Fits	Scrofula, or	Worms of all
Colics	Gout	King's Evil	kinds
Constipation of	Head-ache	Sore Throats	Weaknesses
the Bowels	Indigestion	Stone and Gra-	from whatev
Consumption	Inflamation	vel	er cause
Debility	Jaundice		&c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 37½ cts., 87½ cts., and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York.

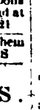
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y21

1852. FALL AND WINTER GOODS. 1853.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AT

WARREN'S



Hat and Furnishing Store,

No. 8, Brown's New Block, State street, Erie.

CONSISTING of all Goods in his line. Hats of every variety of style and quality, made expressly to order for this market, also a very large stock of Kossuth, Cassimeres and Casier hats, with a variety of Caps for men, youths and children of our own make, of Plush, Otl, Silk, French, German, Prussian, Belgian and Mohair Plushes in a variety of various styles and prices, constantly on hand or made to order; also, a large stock of BUFFALO ROBES and Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Victorines and Mufflers of all styles and prices, with a large stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of shirts, wrappers, drawers, scarfs, cravats, handkerchiefs and collars, (three ply of the very best,) and so large a stock of *gloves and mittens*, we have not room to enumerate them, with valises and trunks constantly on hand of our own manufacture, also carpet, cmbose and patent leather travelling bags and umbrellas. In short, a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected and made with the greatest care so that every customer may not fail to get the worth of his money.—Come and see if these things are not so, and judge for yourselves, at No. 8, Brown's New Block.

N. B.—Hats, Caps and trunks repaired or made to order, and Buffalo Robes lined or other Fur work done on the shortest notice. Oct. 16 1852—23 JOHN H. WARREN.

Appointments for December.

DR. H. TUBBS, Analytical Physician, from the city of Cleveland, will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Erie—Brown's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st Dec.
Girard—Wright's Hotel, Saturday 18th Dec.
Conneaut—Tremont House, Friday 17th Dec.

Those afflicted with Chronic diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys or Spleen, Inflamations, Rheumatism, Asthma, Shortness of Breath or difficulty of Breathing, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Weakness or nervous disabilities, restlessness, loss of appetite, Constipation, derangement of the Stomach, Bilious Affections, Gravel, White Swellings, or any long standing diseases are invited to call. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Dr. T. neither bleeds nor blisters; nor is he a Homeopathist; he never uses Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony; or any other mineral as a medical agent; nor is he a Thompsonian—he neither steams nor gives emetics. His theory of diseases differs from all others that have been adopted, but not more so than does his

System of Treatment.

He does not make sick to make well, nor tear down to build up again, nor allay nervous irritation, by patching up with anodynes.

For years we have devoted our whole time and attention to the study, analysis, and treatment of Chronic or long standing diseases. Opportunities such as few possess, have enabled us to examine and prescribe for over six thousands of patients annually comprising some of the most difficult and complicated disease known to the profession.

Our circuit consists of some twelve or fourteen appointments, situated mostly in Northern Ohio, which have been regularly attended for upwards of three years. In adding Erie to the present list we are fully prepared to give any reasonable amount of

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE

from adjoining counties in Ohio, and from Lawrence and Beaver, in Pennsylvania, showing the success attending *Analytical* treatment.

N. B.—Our visits will be permanently continued at intervals of four or five weeks, of which due notice may always be found in the *Erie Gazette* and *Observer*, also in the Conneaut *Reporter*.

Nov. 20 1852. 28

9849 YDS. M. Delaine, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. These we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago. 28 THOMAS & HAVES.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THIS valuable preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art: it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable by the peculiarities of their organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (forever recounted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a curative agent.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of *Ladies and Practitioners* is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER, Druggists.

REFERENCES.—P. B. Peckham, M. D., Union N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M. D., Canandaigua, N. Y. M. H. Mills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y. D. Y. Foster, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M. D., Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M. D., Baltimore,